

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A01N 47/36, 25/04		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/25586 (43) International Publication Date: 11 May 2000 (11.05.00)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/08359</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 2 November 1999 (02.11.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 2222/98 4 November 1998 (04.11.98) CH</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except AT US</i>): NOVARTIS AG [CH/CH]; Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH).</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for AT only</i>): NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT M.B.H. [AT/AT]; Brunner Strasse 59, A-1230 Vienna (AT).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (<i>for US only</i>): KRÜGER, Christian [DE/DE]; Talstrasse 1, D-79639 Grenzach-Wyhlen (DE). ALLARD, Jean-Louis [FR/CH]; L'Orsastrasse 16, CH-4310 Rheinfelden (CH). LABHART, Christoph [CH/CH]; Muspenacker 305, CH-4204 Himmelried (CH).</p> <p>(74) Agent: BECKER, Konrad; Novartis AG, Corporate Intellectual Property, Patent & Trademark Department, CH-4002 Basel (CH).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	

(54) Title: HERBICIDAL COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract

Liquid herbicidal composition, containing a grass herbicide that is suspended or dissolved in a non-aqueous liquid phase, a herbicide of the sulfonylurea type that is suspended in a non-aqueous liquid phase, and at least one surface-active substance.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

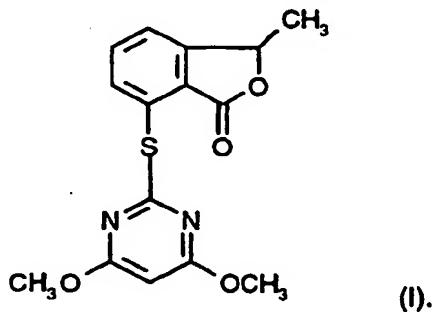
AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Herbicidal composition

The present invention relates to a new liquid herbicidal composition, the preparation thereof, as well as the use of the composition in the control of undesired plant growth in crops of cultivated plants.

According to the present invention, a liquid herbicidal composition is proposed, which contains, in addition to customary formulation excipients, (a) at least one grass herbicide that is suspended or dissolved in a non-aqueous liquid phase, (b) at least one herbicide of the sulfonylurea type that is suspended in a non-aqueous liquid phase, and (c) at least one non-ionic or anionic, surface-active substance or a mixture of the non-ionic and anionic substances.

Grass herbicides which may be used in accordance with the invention belong especially to the chemical classes of acetanilides, phenoxypropionic acids, pyrimidinyloxybenzoic acids, phenylsulfonyltriazoles, oxyacetamides, oxazolidindiones, phenylbenzamides, pyrimidinyl thiophthalides and indanes, and are preferably pretilachlor, cyhalofop, pyriminobac, cafenstrole, mefenacet, fentrazamid, oxaziclomefon, pentoxyzone, etobenzanid, indanofan as well as epoprodan and the compound of formula I



These grass herbicides may also be used in a mixture together. They exist in dissolved or dispersed form in a non-aqueous liquid phase. The herbicides of the sulfonylurea type are also dispersed in preferably the same non-aqueous liquid phase. These are preferably cinosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron, bensulfuron, azimsulfuron, imazosulfuron, ethoxysulfuron, cyclosulfamuron or halosulfuron or mixtures thereof.

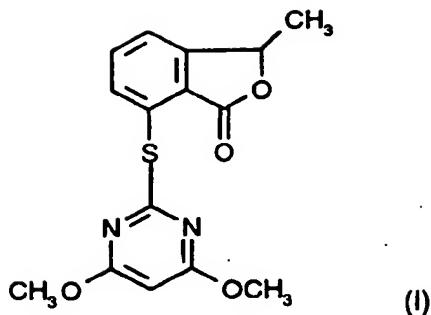
The preferred non-aqueous liquid phases include all vegetable and mineral oils, such as rapeseed oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, castor oil, pine oil, cottonseed oil, as well as

derivatives of these oils, for example esters, especially methylesters of these oils, as well as paraffinic and aromatic mineral oils, such as Orchex 796, Shellsol types, Isopar types, aromatic fractions, such as Solvesso 200 and esters such as Exxate 700, as well as mixtures thereof.

The non-ionic and anionic surface-active substances may be conventional, commercially available substances, for example ethoxylated vegetable oils such as Emulsogen EL, ethoxylated fat alcohols such as Genapol O-050, ethoxylated alkylphenols such as Synperonic NP8, ethoxylated polyethylene glycols or polypropylene glycols, e.g. Pluronic types, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol derivatives such as Soprophor 4D384 or Soprophor S/25, oleyl polyglycol ethers such as Genapol U-050, and silicone surfactants such as Silwet L77, as well as dodecylbenzene sulfonates such as Sermul 88A, alcohol ether sulfonates such as Genapol LRO, lignin sulfonates such as Ultrazin NA, phenol sulfonates such as Sipragil GN and polycarboxylates such as Geropon TA72, sulfonated naphthalene/formaldehyde condensates such as Supragil MSN, sulfosuccinates such as Aerosol OT 70 PG, polyacrylate derivatives such as Atlox 4913, maleic acid/olefin copolymers such as Sokolan CP9, alkyl polyglycosides, alkyl succinic acid anhydride derivatives, sorbitan esters, ethoxylated sorbitan esters, alkyl and alkylaryl polyglycol ether phosphoric acid esters and ethoxylated fatty acid esters, as well as taurides such as Hostapon T hk.

The above-mentioned herbicides are described in the Pesticide Manual, Eleventh Edition, British Crop Protection Council, 1997. The compound of formula I is known from EP-A-447506, fentrazamid from British Crop Protection Conference Proceedings, 1997, 67-72, and oxaziclomefon from British Crop Protection Conference Proceedings, 1997, 73-80.

Preferred herbicidal compositions according to the present invention contain as the grass herbicide cyhalofop, pyriminobac, cafenstrole, mefenacet, fentrazamid, oxaziclomefon, pentozazone, etobenzanid, indanofan, epoprodan, pretilachlor or a compound of formula I



or mixtures thereof.

As the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type, the compositions according to the invention preferably contain pyrazosulfuron, bensulfuron, azimsulfuron, imazosulfuron, ethoxysulfuron, cyclosulfamuron, halosulfuron or cinosulfuron or mixtures thereof.

The non-aqueous liquid phases to be used are preferably mineral oils or vegetable oils, or also mixtures thereof. The preferred non-ionic, surface-active substances that may be considered are ethoxylated vegetable oil, ethoxylated fat alcohol, ethoxylated alkylphenol, ethoxylated polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol and copolymers thereof, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol derivative, oleyl polyglycol ether or silicone surfactant, and the anionic surface-active substance may be a dodecylbenzene sulfonate, sulfosuccinate, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate or phosphate, alcohol ether sulfonate, lignin sulfonate, ethoxylated phenol sulfonate or polycarboxylate.

A significant composition is one which contains as the grass herbicide pretilachlor or the compound of formula I or a mixture thereof suspended or dissolved in a vegetable oil, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type bensulfuron, pyrazosulfuron, azimsulfuron, imazosulfuron or cinosulfuron or mixtures thereof suspended in a vegetable oil, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of non-ionic and anionic compounds. Of these, preference is given to a composition which contains as the grass herbicide the compound of formula I suspended or dissolved in a vegetable oil, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type cinosulfuron suspended in a vegetable oil, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of non-ionic and anionic compounds. Of these, further preference is given to a composition which contains as the grass herbicide pretilachlor suspended or dissolved in a vegetable oil, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type cinosulfuron suspended in a

vegetable oil, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of non-ionic and anionic compounds.

An especially effective composition contains as the grass herbicide pretilachlor or the compound of formula I or a mixture thereof, preferably the compound of formula I alone, suspended or dissolved in rapeseed oil or rapeseed oil methyl ester or in a mixture thereof, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type bensulfuron suspended in rapeseed oil or rapeseed oil methyl ester or in a mixture thereof, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of a non-ionic with an anionic compound selected from castor oil ethoxylate, dodecylbenzene sulfonate, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate and oleyl polyglycol ether.

The compositions according to the invention have the great advantage that they may contain the herbicidal active ingredients in high concentrations, and that they remain protected from decomposition over a longer period of time. They also offer the possibility that other oil-soluble or liquid admixtures may be added without problems, such as additives that are suitable for increasing the biological activity, as well as stabilisers such as epoxidised vegetable oils. Surprisingly, the compositions according to the invention show practically no damage to the crops of cultivated plants after their application, despite using organic liquids.

The compositions according to the invention are preferably suitable for the control of weeds in flooded paddy fields. The process is advantageously carried out in such a way that the required amount of composition is mixed with the same amount or up to ten times the amount of water, and applied directly to the already flooded paddy field, or is added to the water flowing in during flooding of the paddy field (so-called splash application). Furthermore, it is also possible, to apply the composition dropwise or in portions simultaneously with the mechanical planting of the rice plants (so-called dip application). Spray application of the composition according to the invention is similarly possible, but requires a higher dilution with water.

The application rates of composition according to the invention may vary within a wide range. It is preferable to use 50 to 2000 g/ha herbicide (grass herbicide plus herbicide of the sulfonylurea type).

The liquid compositions according to the invention contain per litre preferably 30 to 1920 g grass herbicide and 20 to 80 g herbicide of the sulfonylurea type, as well as 50 to 300 g of surface-active substance (anionic plus non-ionic). Normally, 2 - 20 l/ha of the formulations described below by way of example are required for direct application or for splash application. For spray application, this amount is usually 20 - 500 l/ha. The compositions according to the invention may also contain further customary additives, for example inert carriers such as kaolin and chalk, stabilisers, anti-foaming agents, preservatives, viscosity regulators, thickeners such as silicic acid or bentonite, binders, tackifiers, as well as fertilisers or other active ingredients. The compositions are produced in known manner, e.g. by intimately mixing and/or grinding the active ingredients with the formulation excipients and with liquid or solid carriers. Particularly preferred formulations are made up as follows:

Formulation examples

Substance	Trade name	function	conc. g/l
F1:			
Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180
bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	51
castor oil ethoxylate 18EO	Alkamuls R/81	surface-active substance	80
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	50
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Edenor ME-SU	non-aqueous liquid phase	20
rapeseed oil		non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up 1 l

F2:

- 6 -

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180
bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	51
ethoxylated tristyrylphenol	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active	20
sulfate		substance	
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active	40
		substance	
oleyl polyglycol ether	Genapol U-050	surface-active	90
		substance	
mineral oil	Orchex 796	non-aqueous liquid	remainder
		phase	to make up
			11

F3:

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180
bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	51
ethoxylated tristyrylphenol	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active	20
sulfate		substance	
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active	50
		substance	
castor oil ethoxylate 18EO	Alkamuls R/81	surface-active	80
		substance	
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Edenor ME-SU	non-aqueous liquid	remainder
		phase	to make up
			11

F4:

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180
bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	51
castor oil derivative	Marlowet LVS	surface-active substance	150
rapeseed oil		non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up
			11

F5:

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180
bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	30
azimsulfuron	Gulliver	active ingredient	6
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	50
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	50
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	20
rapeseed oil		non-aqueous liquid phase	234
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up
			11

F6:

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
pretilachlor	Rifit, Solnet	active ingredient	180

- 8 -

bensulfuron methyl	Londax	active ingredient	30
azimsulfuron	Gulliver	active ingredient	6
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	65
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	65
tristyrylphenol ethoxylate	Soprophor BSU	surface-active substance	20
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	30
rapeseed oil		non-aqueous liquid phase	174
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up 11

F7:

Compound of formula I		active ingredient	180
cinosulfuron	Setoff	active ingredient	24
ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active substance	20
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	40
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	40
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	40
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up 11

F8:

Compound of formula I	active ingredient	180
-----------------------	-------------------	-----

- 9 -

cinosulfuron	Setoff	active ingredient	24
ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active substance	20
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	65
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	65
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	40
aluminium silicate	Attagel 50	inert carrier	30
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up 1 l

F9:

pretilachlor	Rifit	active ingredient	450
cinosulfuron	Setoff	active ingredient	24
ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active substance	20
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	60
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	60
aluminium silicate	Kaolin	inert carrier	250
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	30
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up 1 l

F10:

pretilachlor	Rifit	active ingredient	450
cinosulfuron	Setoff	active ingredient	24

- 10 -

ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate	Soprophor 4D384	surface-active substance	20
castor oil ethoxylate	Sermul EN24	surface-active substance	60
dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Sermul EA88	surface-active substance	60
aluminium silicate	Kaolin	inert carrier	200
silicic acid	Aerosil 200	thickener	30
rapeseed oil methyl ester	Agrimul 2232 F	non-aqueous liquid phase	remainder to make up
			1 l

Application examples

Formulations F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9 and F10 are diluted with water to 5 litres, and introduced directly to a flooded paddy field at an application rate of 5 l/ha (splash application). 22 days after application, control of the weeds Echinochloa, Scirpus and Monochoria is investigated, as well as the phytotoxic activity of the compositions on rice (100% indicates complete control of the weeds or completely withered rice, 0% indicates no control of the weeds or no phytotoxic activity on the rice). This takes place in tests running in parallel: a) upon emergence, b) at the 2.5 leaf stage and c) at the 4.1 leaf stage of Echinochloa. The results obtained in these tests are summarised in the following Table:

Formulation		% weed control		
		% phytotoxic activity		
		a)	b)	c)
F1	rice	0	5	11
	Echinochloa	99	96	95
	Scirpus	98	92	94
	Monochoria	100	95	95
F2	rice	0	7	9
	Echinochloa	99	98	92

- 11 -

	Scirpus	98	94	94
	Monochoria	100	94	93
F3	rice	3	8	9
	Echinochloa	100	95	93
	Scirpus	99	90	95
	Monochoria	100	89	96

Formulation		% weed control		
		% phytotoxic activity		
		a)	b)	
F5	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	100	70	
	Scirpus	90	80	
	Monochoria	95	90	
F6	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	100	80	
	Scirpus	90	80	
	Monochoria	98	90	
F7	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	98	70	
	Scirpus	70	80	
	Monochoria	90	90	
F8	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	98	70	
	Scirpus	70	90	
	Monochoria	95	90	
F9	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	100	20	
	Scirpus	98	90	
	Monochoria	100	95	
F10	rice	0	0	
	Echinochloa	100	10	
	Scirpus	95	90	

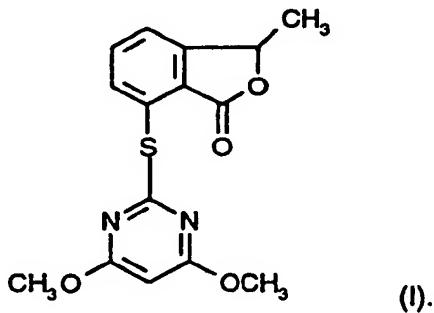
- 12 -

Monochoria	100	90
------------	-----	----

The same results are obtained if these formulations are diluted with water, e.g. to 2 - 500 l.

What is claimed is:**1. Liquid herbicidal composition, containing**

- (a) at least one grass herbicide that is suspended or dissolved in a non-aqueous liquid phase
- (b) at least one herbicide of the sulfonylurea type that is suspended in a non-aqueous liquid phase, and
- (c) at least one non-ionic or anionic, surface-active substance or a mixture of the non-ionic and anionic surface-active substances

2. Composition according to claim 1, containing as the grass herbicide cyhalofop, pyriminobac, cafenstrole, mefenacet, fentrazamid, oxaziclomefon, pentoxazone, etobenzanid, indanofan, epoprostan, pretilachlor or a compound of formula I

or a mixture thereof.

3. Composition according to claim 1, containing as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type pyrazosulfuron, bensulfuron, azimsulfuron, imazosulfuron, ethoxysulfuron, cyclosulfamuron, halosulfuron or cinosulfuron or a mixture thereof.**4. Composition according to claim 1, containing as non-aqueous liquid phase a vegetable or mineral oil or a mixture of these oils.****5. Composition according to claim 1, containing as the non-ionic, surface-active substance, an ethoxylated vegetable oil, ethoxylated fat alcohol, ethoxylated alkylphenol, ethoxylated polyethylene glycol or propylene glycol or copolymers thereof, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol derivative, oleyl polyglycol ether or silicone surfactant, or as the anionic surface-active**

- 14 -

substance, a dodecylbenzene sulfonate, sulfosuccinate, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate or phosphate, alcohol ether sulfonate, lignin sulfonate, ethoxylated phenol sulfate or polycarboxylate or a mixture of these non-ionic and anionic, surface-active compounds.

6. Composition according to claim 1, containing as the grass herbicide pretilachlor or the compound of formula I or a mixture thereof suspended or dissolved in a vegetable oil, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type bensulfuron, pyrazosulfuron, azimsulfuron, imazosulfuron or cinosulfuron or mixtures thereof suspended in a vegetable oil, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of non-ionic and anionic compounds.

7. Composition according to claim 6, containing as the grass herbicide the compound of formula I and as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type cinosulfuron.

8. Composition according to claim 6, containing as the grass herbicide pretilachlor and as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type cinosulfuron.

9. Composition according to claim 6, containing as the grass herbicide pretilachlor or the compound of formula I or a mixture thereof, suspended or dissolved in rapeseed oil or rapeseed oil methyl ester or in a mixture thereof, as the herbicide of the sulfonylurea type bensulfuron suspended in rapeseed oil or rapeseed oil methyl ester or in a mixture thereof, and as the surface-active substance a mixture of a non-ionic with an anionic compound selected from castor oil ethoxylate, dodecylbenzene sulfonate, ethoxylated tristyrylphenol sulfate and oleyl polyglycol ether.

10. Composition according to claim 9, containing as the grass herbicide the compound of formula I.

11. Use of the liquid herbicidal composition according to claim 1 in the control of undesired plant growth in crops of cultivated plants.

12. Use according to claim 11 for the control of undesired plant growth in rice crops by means of direct application of the composition to already flooded paddy fields, to paddy fields that are just being flooded, or during planting of the rice plants.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Title and Application No
PCT/EP 99/08359

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A01N47/36 A01N25/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 456 198 A (HODOGAYA CHEMICAL CO LTD ; TOHO CHEM IND CO LTD (JP) 13 November 1991 (1991-11-13) claims 4-6	1-12
A	EP 0 768 034 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 16 April 1997 (1997-04-16) claims	1-3, 6-10
A	FR 2 605 497 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 29 April 1988 (1988-04-29) claims	1-3, 6, 8

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "8" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

Date of mailing of the International search report

13 March 2000

20/03/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Decorte, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int'l and Application No

PCT/EP 99/08359

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0456198	A 13-11-1991	JP	4018002 A	22-01-1992
		JP	2945076 B	06-09-1999
		JP	4021611 A	24-01-1992
		CN	1056216 A	20-11-1991
EP 0768034	A 16-04-1997	AU	6817696 A	17-04-1997
		BR	9605104 A	07-07-1998
		ES	2121466 T	16-11-1998
		JP	9124416 A	13-05-1997
FR 2605497	A 29-04-1988	CH	668530 A	13-01-1989
		BR	8705636 A	31-05-1988
		ES	2012518 A	01-04-1990
		FR	2609369 A	15-07-1988
		FR	2609370 A	15-07-1988
		FR	2609371 A	15-07-1988
		FR	2609372 A	15-07-1988
		FR	2609373 A	15-07-1988
		FR	2609374 A	15-07-1988
		IT	1223315 B	19-09-1990
		JP	2562333 B	11-12-1996
		JP	63115803 A	20-05-1988
		KR	9600546 B	09-01-1996
		KR	9600547 B	09-01-1996
		KR	9600548 B	09-01-1996
		KR	9600549 B	09-01-1996
		KR	9600550 B	09-01-1996
		US	4840663 A	20-06-1989
		US	5217525 A	08-06-1993